USSR/Cultivated Plants - Fodders.   M-4

Abs Jour   : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1958, 29864

Author   : Aleksanyan, Sh.V., Isichko, M.P., Belaya, O.P.

Inst   : The "Askaniya-Nova" Institute, The All-Union Scientific
               Research Institute for Corn, The Institute for Genetics
               and Selection of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences.

Title   : Carotene and Prussic Acid Accumulation in Sorghum and
               Sudan Grass Hybrids and Initial Forms.

Orig Pub   : Vestn. s.-kh. nauki, 1957, No 6, 113-118 (resume in Eng.
               and German)

Abstract   : A study was made at the plots of the Experimental Field of
               the "Askaniya-Nova" Institute of the chemical composition
               of the sorghum and sudan grass hybrids (variety 19-58,
               developed by the All-Union Scientific Research Institute
               for Corn, and No 5, developed by the Institute for

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- 46 -

ALEKSANYAN, Sh.V., kand.biolog.nauk; ISICHKO, M.P., aspirant;
LOGVINOVA, R.A., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Comparative evaluation of sorgo-Sudan grass hybrids and their parental
plants on the basis of chemical composition and hydrocyanic acid
content. Trudy "Ask.-Nov." 8:251-262 '60.   (MIRA 14:4)
            (Sorghum)   (Sudan grass)

VAYNBERG, G.D., inzh.; KRICHEVSKAYA, Ye.I., kand. tekhn. nauk;
MAZALOV, A.N., inzh.; ROZENFEL'D, A.G., inzh.; FOLOMIN,
A.I., doktor tekhn. nauk; TESLER, P.A., kand. tekhn. nauk;
SHOLOKHOV, V.G., arkhit.; RUBANENKO, B.R., glav. red.;
ROZANOV, N.P., zam. glav. red.; ONUFRIYEV, I.A., red.;
YUDIN, Ye.Ya., red.; NASONOV, V.N., red.; ISIDOROV, V.V.,
red.; MAKARICHEV, V.V., red.; POLUBNEVA, V.I., inzh., red.

[Improving the durability of industrial built-up roofs]
Voprosy povysheniia dolgovechnosti industrial'nykh sovme-
shchennykh krysh. Moskva, Gosstroiizdat, 1962. 43 p.
                                        (MIRA 17:4)
1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Nauchno-
issledovatel'skiy institut organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i
tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stvu. 2. TSentral'nyy
nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektno-eksperimental'nyy
institut industrial'nykh, zhilykh i massovykh kul'turno-
bytovykh zdaniy Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR
(for Vaynberg, Krichevskaya, Mazalov, Rozenfel'd, Folomin).
3. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stroitel'noy fiziki
Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Sholokhov).
4. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut betona i zhelezobe-
tona Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR, Perovo
(for Tesler).

MOROZOV, N.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; MKRTUMYAN, A.K., kand. tekhn. nauk; ANTIPOV, T.P., arkh.; KOCHESHKOV, V.G., inzh.; LISAGOR, I.A., inzh.; TSAPLEV, N.N., inzh.; IVASHKOVA, V.K., kand.tekhn. nauk; SHIKUNOV, I.Ya., inzh.; FILIN, Yu.D., inzh.; MOSTAKOV, V.I.; BURLACHENKO, P.Ye., kand. khim. nauk[deceased]; PANKRATOV, V.F., inzh.; RUBANENKO, B.R., glav. red.; ROZANOV, N.P., zam. glav. red.; ONUFRIYEV, I.A., red.; YUDIN, Ye.Ya., red.; NASONOV, V.N., red.; ISIDOROV, V.V., red.; MAKARICHEV, V.V., red.; POLUBNEVA, V.I., red.

[Ways of improving design details for the seams of exterior wall slabs] Puti uluchsheniia konstruktivnykh reshenii stykov panelei naruzhnykh sten. Moskva, TSentr. biuro tekhn. informatsii i nauchno-issl. in-ta organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhn. pomoshchi stroit., 1962. 78 p.
(MIRA 16:8)
1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektno-eksperimental'nyy institut industrial'nykh zhilykh i massovykh kul'turno-bytovykh zdaniy (for TSaplev). 2. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut betona i zhelezobetona Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR, Perovo (for Mostakov). 3. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut novykh stroitel'nykh materialov Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Pankratov).
(Walls)

NIKOL'SKIY, V.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; SPIVAK, N.Ya., kand. tekhn.
    nauk; BAULIN, D.K., inzh.; BUADZE, V.Sh., inzh.;
    KREYTAN, V.G., kand. tekhn. nauk; PERMYAKOV, S.I., kand.
    tekhn. nauk; USOV, A.L., inzh.; KOSHKIN, V.G., kand. tekhn.
    nauk; MARAVIN, B.L., inzh.; ERENBURG, A.I., inzh.;
    KOCHESHKOV, V.G., inzh.; RUBANENKO, B.R., glav. red.;
    ROZANOV, N.P., zam. glav. red.; ONUFRIYEV, I.A., red.;
    YUDIN, Ye.Ya., red.; NASONOV, V.N., red.; ISIDOROV, V.V.,
    red.; MAKARICHEV, V.V., red.; FINKINSHTEYN, B.A., inzh. red.;

[Prefabricated floor and ceiling structures] Poly i pere-
krytiia industrial'noi konstruktsii. Moskva, Gosstroiizdat,
1963. 71 p.   (MIRA 16:12).
1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. TSentral'nyy
nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i eksperimental'no-proyektnyy in-
stitut industrial'nykh zhilykh i massovykh kul'turno-bogatykh
zdaniy. 2. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stroitel'noy
fiziki i ograzhdayushchikh konstruktsii (for Nikol'skiy,
Usov). 3. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i eksperimen-
tal'no-proyektnyy institut industrial'nykh zhilykh i masso-
vykh kul'turno-bogatykh zdaniy (for Buadze, Baulin, Spivak,
Kreytan, Kocheshkov). 4. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
institut novykh stroitel'nykh materialov Akademii stroitel'-
stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Erenburg).
              (Floors)   (Ceilings)

ISIDOROV, V.V.; POPOV, N.A., doktor tekhn. nauk, zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki i tekhniki; ELINZON, M.P., kand. tekhn. nauk

Problems of producing artificial aggregates for concrete. Stroi. mat. 9 no.6:1-3 Je '63.   (MIRA 17:8)

1. Zamestitel' direktora po nauchnoy rabote Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta novykh stroitel'nykh materialov (for Isidorov). 2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Popov). 3. Rukovoditel' laboratorii legkikh zapolniteley Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledo- vatel'skogo instituta novykh stroitel'nykh materialov (for Elinzon).

0

ISIDOROV, V.V.; PAPARIGOPULO, S.V.

Producing new materials and working out progressive technolo-
gical solutions. Stroi.mat. 6 no.1:27-28 Ja '60.
(MIRA 13:5)

1. Zamestitel' direktora Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'-
skogo instituta novykh stroitel'nykh materialov Akademii
stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Isidorov). 2. Uchenyy
sekretar' Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
novykh stroitel'nykh materialov Akademii stroitel'stva i
arkhitektury SSSR (for Paparigopulo).
(Building materials)

ISIDOROV, V.V.; ELINZON, M.P.

Processed lightweight porous aggregates. Izv ASiA no.1:85-89 '60.
(MIRA 13:9)
(Aggregates (Building materials))

MONFRED, Yu.B., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; RUBANENKO, B.R., glav.
red.; ROZANOV, N.P., zam. glav. red.; ONUFRIYEV, I.A.,
red.; YUDIN, Ye.Ya., red.; NASONOV, V.N., red.; ISIDOROV,
V.V., red.; MAKARICHEV, V.V., red.; POLUBNEVA, V.I., inzh.
red.

[Improving the technology of building large-panel apartment
houses] Sovershenstvovanie tekhnologii krupnopanel'nogo domo-
stroeniia. Moskva, TSentr. biuro tekhn. informatsii in-ta
organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhn. pomoshchi stroit.,1962.
51 p.   (MIRA 16:8)
              (Apartment houses)

L 13600-66   EWT(m)

ACC NR: AP6001016   (A)   SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/022/0101/0101

AUTHORS: Isidorov, V. V.; Akunov, V. I.; Dubinskiy, M. G.; Zavadskiy, G. V.; Inshakov, Yu. T.; Lur'ye, M. Yu.; Myasin, N. I.; Nosenko, N. Ye.; Plevako, A. N.; Rybin, V. R.; Sidochenko, I. M.; Sominskiy, D. S.; Titov, P. P.; Khalov, G. G.; Shchavel', A. S.; Zavgorodniy, N. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: A reactor for combined pulverizing and burning of a material, such as cement, in a high temperature gas stream. Class 80, No. 175469

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 22, 1965, 101

TOPIC TAGS: cement, thermal reactor

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a reactor for combined pulverizing and burning of a material, such as cement, in a high temperature gas stream. To provide automatic regulation of the burning and calcification time for the material in the reactor, the latter is made in the shape of a flat, lenticular chamber. Nozzles of the combustion chambers are built into the peripheral circle of the lenticular chamber and at an angle to its radii. An opening in the center of the chamber bottom is used to discharge the finished burned product.

SUB CODE: 18, 13/   SUBM DATE: 24May61

Card 1/1

ISIKOV, V.N., assistent; KRUZIN, G.D.,inzh.

Studying the strength of weld joints of steel pipes. Nauch.dokl.
vys.shkoly; stroi. no.4:133-139 '58.   (MIRA 12:7)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy stroitel'noy mekhaniki Khar'kovskogo insti-
tuta inzhenerov zheleznodoroshnogo transporta imeni S.M. Kirova.
        (Pipe, Steel)   (Steel--Welding)

ISIKOV, V.N.; KRUZIN, G.D.

Studying the fatigue strength of welded seams in a Diesel engine
block. Zav. lab. 30 no.9:1132 '64.   (MIRA 18:3)

1. Khar'kovskiy institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo
transporta imeni Kirova.

RYLEYEV, G.S.; KRYUGER, P.K.; KAZAKOV, V.N.; VIL'KEVICH, B.I. Pri-
        nimal uchastiye BELEN'KIY, M.N.; FEDOTOV, I.I., kand.
        tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; LUGININ, N.G., kand. tekhn. nauk,
        retsenzent; CHEBYKIN, V.N., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent
        [deceased]; ONISHCHENKO, I.T., kand. tekhn. nauk,
        retsenzent; TELICHKO, V.G., inzh., retsenzent; ISIKOV,
        Ye.N., inzh., retsenzent; ROZHDESTVENSKIY, A.S., inzh.,
        retsenzent; MEDVEDEVA, M.A., tekhn. red.

        [Management and operation of diesel locomotives] Teplovoz-
        noe khoziaistvo. Izd.2., perer. i dop. [By] G.S.Ryleev i
        dr. Moskva, Transzheldorizdat, 1963. 290 p.
                                                (MIRA 17:3)

ISIMBEKOV, Zh.M.

Composition of blood-sucking mosquitoes in Alma-Ata by species.
Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. 34 no.1:111-112 Ja-F '65.

(MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut zoologii AN Kazakhskoy SSR.

ISIMBEKOV, Zh.M.

Fauna and seasonal variation of the abundance of bloodsucking
mosquitoes in the Ili River basin. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol.
34 no. 5:521-525 S-O '65   (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut zoologii AN KazSSR. Submitted October 31, 1963.

ADO, A. D.; ISIMOVA, L. M.; POLNER, A. A.

Allergic alteration of smooth muscle organs. Cas. lek. cesk. 101
no.24/25:740-747 22 Je '62.

1. Ustav pro patologickou fyziologii II medicinskeho ustavu v Moskve,
prednosta akademik A. D. Ado.

(ALLERGY experimental)   (MUSCLES physiol)
(POTASSIUM metab)

SOKOLOV, D.V.; LITVINENKO, G.S.; ISIN, Zh.I.

Laboratory production of vinylacetylene from dimethylviny-
lethinylcarbinol. Izv.AN Kazakh.SSR.Ser.khim. no.2:68-71
'59.   (MIRA 12:8)

(Acetylene)

TSINSKIY, A-D

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

L?

Temperature Dependence of Friction in the Case of Steel as Compared With Metals Having Low Melting Points. (In Russian.) A. D. Tsinskii, Zhurnal Tekhnicheskoi Fiziki (Journal of Technical Physics), v. 18, Sept. 1948, p. 1189-1193.

The above was investigated for steel vs. paraffin or Wood's alloy. It was found that, in the case of a great difference in the melting points of the two materials involved, the coefficient of friction decreases considerably with increased temperature.

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ISIRIKYAN, A. A., Master Chem Sci—(diss) "The heat of adsorption and capillary
condensation of hydrocarbons on silica." Moscow, 1957, 14 pp.(Moscow State
University im. Lomonosova), 100 copies.

(KL, No. 41, 1957, p.106)

Isirikyan, A. A.

AUTHORS: Avgul', N. N., <u>Isirikyan, A. A.</u>, Kiselev, A. V., Lygina, I. A., Poshkus, D. P.

62-11-4/29

TITLE: Adsorption Equlibria and the Energy of Adsorption Powers (Adsorbtsionnyye ravnovesiya i energiya adsorbtsionnykh sil).

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya AN SSSR, Otdel. Khim. Nauk, 1957, Nr 11, pp. 1314-1327 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Here the theoretical and experimental investigation of the adsorption powers in physical adsorption, mainly of complicated non-polar molecules with adsorbents of an atomic and ionic lattice, is brought. The results of the theoretical computation are compared with the measurings of the differential heats of the adsorption. Here a method for the computation of the adsorption energy of non-polar molecules with regard to three terms in the potential of the dispersion powers with constants, which are computed by means of polarizibility and magnetization-coefficients, was worked out. With it the induction potential by the average polarizibility of the adsorbed substance and the average electrostatic field of the adsorbent was taken into consideration. Furthermore the push-off potential with a

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ISIRIKYAN, A.A.; KISELEV, A.V.

Heat of adsorption of n-hexane and η-heptane vapors on silica gels [with summary in English]. Zhur.fiz.khim. 31 no.9:2127-2137 S '57.   (MIRA 11:1)

1.Moskovskiy Gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova.
         (Heat of adsorption) (Hexane) (Heptane)

ISIRIKYAN, A.A.

AUTHOR	ISIRIKYAN, A.A. and KISELEV, A.V.	20-2-41/62
TITLE	Heat of Benzene and Hexane vapor Adsorption on Calcined and Hydrated Silica. (Teplota adsorbtsii parov benzola i geksana na prokalennom i gidratirovannom kremnezemakh.- Russian)	
PERIODICAL	Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR 1957, Vol 115, Nr 2, pp 343-346 (U.S.S.R.)	

ABSTRACT   It was proved by a number of papers that changes of the chemical composition of the silicagel surface due to surface reactions, such as dehydration, etherification and haloidation, sharply alter its properties of adsorption toward the adsorbed substances. This concerns substances which are not only absorbed due to general interactions of dispersion, but also due to additional closer interactions, e.g. of an acid-basic type. The thermal dehydration of silicagel leads to a reduction of the adsorption of methanol and benzene vapors in the initial part of the isotherm. The vapor adsorption of a saturated hydrocarbon (n-heptane) is, however, not changed by the dehydration of silicagel at 200-400°C. In the present paper the influence of the degree of dehydration of the silicagel surface on the values of

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20-2-41/62

Heat of Benzene and Hexane Vapor Adsorption on Calcined
and Hydrated Silica.

values of differential adsorption heats of the present
hydrocarbons and their relation to surface hydration
show that the fundamental interactions with the sili-
cagel surface represent the non-plar ones of Van der
Vaal. Their energy, however, is smaller than in the case
of adsorption on graphite due to a scarcer arrangement
of centers of forces in the quartz lattice. The absence
of a sharp influence of the increase in hydroxyl concen-
tration on the silica surface upon the adsorption heat
of hexane indicates a low enegery condent in the usual
intefactions of induction. In the case of benzene ad-
sorption the formation of π-complexes with silicic acid
on the hydrated surface only increases the total heat of
adsorption of benzene Q_3 by 10 %, but the pure adsorption
heat Q_3 - L is strongly increased by it (close to $\Theta = 0,5$
it is about doubled). Thereby the form of the isotherm
of benzene vapor adsorption is highly changed.

CARD 3/4

20-2-41/62

Heat of Benzene and Hexane Vapor Adsorption on Calcined and Hydrated Silica.

Ill. 4 distinctly shows this. Here the adsorption heat as well as the absolute value of adsorption itself are expressed for hexane and benzene as a function of the relative vapor pressure p/p_g.

(4 Illustrations, 19 Slavic references.)

ASSOCIATION: Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov
                 (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.
                 Lomonosova.- Russian)
PRESENTED BY: M.M. Dubinin, Member of the Academy, Dec. 25, 1956
SUBMITTED: -
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

CARD 4/4

ISTRIKYAN, A. A.

RADUSHKEVICH, L. V.

AUTHORS: Isirikyan, A. A., Kiselev, A. V.   76-32-3-28/43

TITLE: The Heat of Adsorption of Benzene Vapors on Silica Gels
                (Teplota adsorbtsii parov benzola na silikagelyakh)

ABSTRACT: The present work investigates the dependence of the heat
                of adsorption on the filling up of the surface and
                volume of pores of silica gels of different structure
                with hydrated surfaces. In the final domain of capillary
                condensation, sharp maxima of the heat of adsorption of
                the benzene vapors were observed and thoroughly examined.
                Similar maxima were found   in the adsorption
                of n-alkanes. From the data of the experimental part, it
                follows that a coarse-pored silica gel KCK-2 (specific
                surface s = 320 m^2/g) and a fine-pored nc.8 (specific
                surface s = 520 m^2/g) were used. As is to be seen from
                the given diagrams, the isothermal line of adsorption
                for coarse-pored silica gel is S-shaped and shows a
Card 1/3   capillary-condensation hysteresis, whereas in fine-pored

The Heat of Adsorption of Benzene Vapors on   76-32-3-28/43
Silica Gels

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silica gel the hysteresis is less, but sharper. In
investigations of the heat of adsorption it was noticed
that at the beginning of filling up the surface, an
abrupt heat drop takes place which later continues to
fall linearly This is in alkane adsorption explained
by the unevenness of the surface. A comparison of the
heats of adsorption of the two silica gel samples
shows that that of fine-pored silica gel is considerably
higher. The increased heat of adsorption of benzene on
a silica gel with hydrated surface is traced back to a
formation of π-complexes with the hydroxyl of silicic
acid. Thus A. N. Terenin in benzene adsorption on porous
glass showed that a decrease in the hydroxyl groups
takes place. Adsorption experiments in comparison with
graphite were performed and the obtained differences
were explained. The heats of wetting were calculated by
the integration of the curves of the pure heats of
adsorption. The maximum which the curve of the heat of
adsorption and desorption shows in the capillary

The Heat of Adsorption of Benzene Vapors on   76-32-3-28/43
Silica Gels

condensation is explained by a compression and expansion
respectively of the liquid which fills up the pores of
the silica gel, in which connection samples with pores
of equal size were investigated. There are 8 figures,
1 table, and 23 references, 22 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova
                (Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: December 29, 1956

Card 3/3

AUTHORS: Isirikyan, A. A., Kiselev, A. V.   2o-119-4-28/6o

TITLE: The Adsorption Heat of the Vapors of Benzene and Hexane on
Quartz (Teplota adsortsii parov benzola i geksana na kvartse)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 119, Nr 4,
pp. 731 - 734 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the course of this work an adsorption-colorimetric device
is used for measuring the isothermal lines of adsorption and the
differential adsorption heats of the vapors of benzene and
H-hexane on a quartz powder up to saturation. The quartz powder
had a specific surface of $6,0\ m^2/g$. A diagram shows the here
obtained isothermal lines of the absolute values α (per surface
unit) for the vapors of hexane and benzene. For benzene the iso-
thermal line was plotted to full saturation. The isothermal
lines are reversible up to relative pressures of $p/p_s \sim 0,9$
and have the S-shape which is typical of the adsorption on non-
-porous adsorbents. In the case of higher values of p/p_s a

distinctly reproducible hysteresis was found which is connected
with the capillary condensation in the interspaces between the
particles of the quartz powder. Between the quartz particles in

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The Adsorption Heat of the Vapors of Benzene and
Hexane on Quartz

20-119-4-28/60

a condensed powder there were interspaces with mostly 1000 to
7000 Å. With an increase of p/p_s from the beginning of hysteresis
to saturation about 70% of the surface disappear. A further dia-
gram, by way of comparison, illustrates the isothermal lines of
the adsorption of the same vapors on a homogeneous silica gel
KSK-2. The desorption branch begins to decline steeply near p/p_s 0.7.
In this domain the adsorption on quartz is not yet rendered com-
plicated by any capillary condensation in the interspaces between
the particles. In the initial domain of monomolecular filling-up
adsorption on quartz is greater than on silica gel KSK-2, which
is connected with the lower skeleton density of this silica gel.
Further details are given. A further diagram shows the dependence
of the heat of adsorption of benzene vapors upon the absolute
value α of the adsorption on quartz. After filling-off of the
first two layers adsorption heat exceeds condensation heat only
by 3%, and after the adsorption of 4 layers by 1%. Further re-
duction of the heat of adsorption takes place very slowly. The

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SOV/76-33-2-23/45

5(4)
AUTHORS: Isirikyan, A. A., Kiselev, A. V., Frolov, B. A.

TITLE: The Heat of Adsorption of Normal Alkanes on Silica Gels
             (Teplota adsorbtsii normal'nykh alkanov na silikagele)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 33, Nr 2,
             pp 389 - 394 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In continuation of the work of previous papers (Refs 10, 11,
             16 - 19) the heat of adsorption (ΔH) of n-pentane (I) and
             n-octane (II) on coarsely porous silica gels was measured.
             An adsorption calorimetric apparatus was used which is a
             simplified variant (Ref 20) constructed in cooperation with
             G. G. Muttik and which will be described separately. As in
             the other papers (Refs 10,11,13,16) a homogeneously porous sili-
             ca gel KSK-2 with a specific surface of 320 m^2/g and a pore
             diameter of about 100 Å was used. A comparison of the ob-
             tained absolute adsorption isotherms (Fig 1) for (I) and
             (II) with those for n-hexane and n-heptane on the same silica
             gel (Ref 10) shows that the (ΔH) from pentane to octane
             increases and it is not possible to apply the BET equation.
             Since the constant of the induction interaction with the

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The Heat of Adsorption of Normal Alkanes on Silica Gels   SOV/76-33-2-23/45

electrostatic field is proportional to the polarizability of the n-alkanes the general adsorption energy on the silica gel also increases linearly with the number of carbon atoms in the molecule. The linear functions Q_a^0 of n (n= number of carbon atoms)(Fig 3) and the standard differential (ΔH) of the n-alkanes were derived for adsorption on silica gels, carbon black (Refs 4,5), MgO (Ref 7), and water (Ref 27). The values for any particular n-alkane can be calculated from the following equations:

Adsorption on carbon black $Q_a^0 = 0.7 + 1.9$ n kcal/mol (n= number of carbons)

"   "   MgO $Q_a^0 = 0.6 + 1.5$ n kcal/mol   "

" " silica gel KSK-2 $Q_a^0 = 1.0 + 1.3$ n kcal/mol   "

Heats of condensation L = $0.4 + 1.2$ n kcal/mol

Adsorption on water $Q_{a \to 0} = 1.7 + 0.7$ n kcal/mol. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 27 references, 24 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: July 17, 1957

Card 2/2

S/076/60/034/007/041/042/XX
B004/B068

AUTHOR: Isirikyan, A. A.

TITLE: Self-compression of Carbon Black and Apparent Sorption
               Hysteresis

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol. 34, No. 7,
               pp. 1652 - 1653

TEXT: Adsorption hysteresis was observed at low vapor pressure and com-
pression of the sample during sorption with a decrease of the sorption
volume v_s (volume of the pores) from 0.8 to 0.5 cm^3/g when the dif-
ferential adsorption heat of n-hexane vapor on carbon black previously
heated to 3000°C and having a specific surface (determined by nitrogen
adsorption) equal to 29.1 m^2/g was investigated. Since chemical interac-
tion or swelling in the system graphite - hexane is out of question,
capillary effects in pure form appear here, and the self-compression of
carbon black is clearly due to mechanical stress on the surface of the
liquid condensed between the carbon-black particles. The central part of

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Self-compression of Carbon Black and   S/076/60/034/007/041/042/XX
Apparent Sorption Hysteresis   B004/B068

the accompanying figure shows the complete adsorption isotherm, while
the initial and final sections are shown on the left and right side,
respectively. The first series of experiments yielded a maximum sorp-
tion volume of 0.8 cm^3/g, and a broad hysteresis loop p/p_s = 0.05. The

second series of experiments carried out after the carbon black had been
heated to $400^{\circ}C$ in a high vacuum, yielded an isotherm of different
shape. The sorption volume decreased to 0.5 cm^3/g; the hysteresis loop
was narrowed down in the range of capillary condensation, and vanished
entirely at low vapor pressure. The results of the second series were
reproducible. From the values determined for v_s, the coordination num-
ber n was calculated which increased due to self-compression:
Δn = 5.5 - 4.3 = 1.2. This self-compression effect explains the increase
in density of some other disperse powders when granulated in wet state.
There are 1 figure and 4 references: 3 Soviet and 1 US.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova
              (Moscow State University imeni M.V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: December 30, 1959

Card 2/3
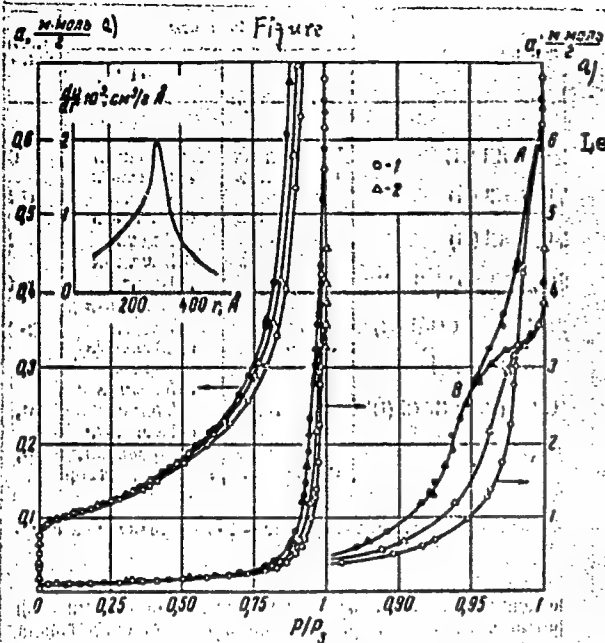
Figure

S/076/60/034/007/041/042/XX
B004/B068

Legend to the figure: a) mmole/g

Figure

Card 3/3

S/076/60/034/012/020/027
B020/B067

AUTHORS: Isirikyan, A. A. and Kiselev, A. V.

TITLE: Adsorption Heats of Hydrocarbons on Magnesium Oxide

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol. 34, No. 12,
pp. 2817-2824

TEXT: In this paper, the complete values of the adsorption heats of
n-hexane and benzene on magnesium oxide are given, which in an earlier
paper (Ref. 2) had been used for a comparison with the theoretically
calculated values. The measurement results of the isothermal lines and the
differential heats of adsorption of the vapors on benzene, n-hexane, and
n-octane on MgO are evaluated. The calorimetric determination of the heats
of adsorption was made in an apparatus described in Refs. 13 and 14. The
results are shown in Figs. 1-3. The adsorption of n-hexane and benzene
vapors was studied until the formation of approximately two adsorption
layers, whereas the adsorption of n-octane vapors was studied almost until
saturation. This allowed the determination of the maximum desorption
temperature near the saturation and the calculation of the distribution of

Card 1/3

Adsorption Heats of Hydrocarbons on
Magnesium Oxide

S/076/60/034/012/020/027
B020/B067

the pore volumes from the desorption branch of the isotherm. When
determining the absolute values of adsorption per surface unit, the
specific surface s must be known which, in turn, is determined from the
surface ω_0 that is occupied by the molecule adsorbed in the monomolecular
layer. By using the equations of Langmuir, BET or other varieties the
isothermal lines of adsorption can be evaluated to determine the capacity
of the monolayer a_m or the energetic characteristics of the system
investigated. The values thus obtained are, however, often contradictory.
The constants of the equations BET and of Hüttig for the isothermal lines
of adsorption of the benzene, n-hexane, and n-octane vapors on MgO are
listed in Table 1. Table 2 gives the values ω_0 for hydrocarbons, which
were calculated by various methods. Fig. 4 shows the heats of adsorption
of the benzene, n-hexane and n-octane vapors on MgO as depending on the
surface filling. Fig. 5 shows the differential entropies of adsorption
for the systems investigated (standard state - normal liquid), and Fig. 6
gives a comparison of the isothermal lines of the dependence of the
adsorption heats and the adsorption on the relative vapor pressure of oc-
tane on coarse-pored MgO. There are 6 figures, 2 tables, and 27 references:
20 Soviet, 3 US, 3 British, and 3 German.

Card 2/3

Adsorption Heats of Hydrocarbons on   S/076/60/034/012/020/027
Magnesium Oxide   B020/B067

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova,
              Khimicheskiy fakul'tet (Moscow State University imeni
              M. V. Lomonosov, Division of Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: April 24, 1959

Card 3/3

S/069/61/023/001/005/009
B124/B204

AUTHORS: Isirikyan, A. A. and Kiselev, A. V.

TITLE: Effect of compression of carbon black on the isothermal line
and heat of adsorption of n-hexane

PERIODICAL: Kolloidnyy zhurnal, v. 23, no. 1, 1961, 67-75

TEXT: The aim of the present paper is an explanation of the nature of
inhomogeneities arising in carbon black compression, as well as of their
effect upon the isothermal line and heat of adsorption of vaporous hydro-
carbons. Сферон -6 (sferon-6) canal lampblack annealed in a helium
atmosphere at 2800°, as used in the work under Ref. 17, was used as an ad-
sorbent. This sample was compressed in a mechanical press at pressures
of up to 4 and up to 10 t/cm^2. The resulting isothermal lines of adsorp-
tion are illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2. Table 1 shows the specific sur-
faces as determined from the isothermal line of n-hexane adsorption by
the BET method; the specific surface determined by the authors agrees well
with published values. The limiting volume V_s of sorption (bulk volume
of the pores) decreases rapidly already at a relatively soft compression

Card 1/10

Effect of compression ...

(4 t/cm^2), whereas it varies only slightly with further compression up to
10 t/cm^2. The coordination number n displays the same character (Table 1).
The absolute isothermal lines of adsorption and the curves of adsorption
heat obtained for the range of monomolecular filling and transition to
polymolecular filling are shown in Fig. 2 (below) and Fig. 3. Table 2
presents the standard differential thermodynamic characteristics of n-
hexane adsorption corresponding to a 50% filling of the monolayer
$Q=0.5$ upon sferon-6 carbon black (annealed at $1700^{\circ}C$ in a hydrogen stream)
and upon the carbon black samples of the authors. At $1700^{\circ}C$, channel was
graphitized only to a slight extent since the adsorption energy of n-
hexane during a heating of the carbon black to $2800^{\circ}C$ rose by 0.25 kcal/mole,
whereas the adsorption entropy in the same case decreased by 0.68 units of
entropy. For comparison, Fig. 3 shows also the curve of the differential
adsorption heat of n-hexane on P-33 (R-33) carbon black heated to only
$1000^{\circ}C$. The arrows indicate the direction of the curve of differential
adsorption heat upon non-porous carbon black with a homogeneous surface
in the case of compression. Fig. 4 shows the heat difference in capillary
condensation of n-hexane upon compressed and uncompressed carbon black

Card 2/10

Effect of compression ...

S/069/61/023/001/005/009
B124/B204

samples. The values of the wetting energy ΔA, heat of wetting Q_1, entropy of wetting ΔS_1, and the mean molar entropy variation ΔS_m during adsorption of the monolayer are compiled in Table 3. Table 4 shows that the fluctuations of the quantities $S_Q^!$, when the value of a_h (adsorption value) is chosen between 0.4 and 0.6 mmole/g, are smaller than the corresponding variations of $s_A^!$. For this reason, results from heat measurement are more reliable. The authors proved that the maxima of the heat of capillary condensation at the end of sorption depend on the geometrical structure of the adsorbent only, and that they occur at the end of capillary condensation when porosity is sufficiently uniform. There are 4 figures, 4 tables, and 18 references: 13 Soviet-bloc and 5 non-Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy universitet im. Lomonosova, Khimicheskiy fakul'tet, Laboratoriya adsorptsii (Moscow University imeni Lomonosov, Division of Chemistry, Laboratory of Adsorption)

SUBMITTED: October 12, 1959

Card 3/10

ISIRIKYAN, A.A.; KISELEV, A.V.

Absolute adsorption isotherms for nitrogen, benzene, and
n-hexane vapors and the heats of adsorption of benzene and
n-hexane on graphitized carbon blacks. Part 1. Zhur. fiz.
khim. 36 no.6:1164-1172 Je'62   (MIRA 17:7)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova
i Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR.

ISIRIKYAN, A.A.; KISELEV, A.V.

Adsorption isotherms of nitrogen, benzene, and n.hexane vapors
and the heats of adsorption of benzene and n.hexane on
graphitized carbon black. Part 2: Adsorption on graphitized
channel blacks. Zhur.fiz.khim. 36 no.8:1723-1730 Ag '62.
(MIRA 15:8)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova,
khimicheskiy fakul'tet i Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR.
(Adsorption)   (Carbon black)

EPR/EPF(c)/EWT(1)/EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS   AFFTC/ASD   Ps-4/

L 18313-63
Pr-4   RM/WW/JD/WH/JW/K

S/0076/63/037/008/1776/1785

ACCESSION NR: AP3004974

AUTHORS: Isirikyan, A. A.; Kiselev, A. V.

TITLE: Adsorption isotherms of vapors of nitrogen, benzene, and N-hexane and heat of adsorption of benzene and N-hexane on graphitized carbon blacks. 3. Thermodynamic characteristics of adsorption equilibria

SOURCE: Zhurnal fiz. khimii, v. 37, no. 8, 1963, 1776-1785.

TOPIC TAGS: adsorption isotherm, nitrogen, benzene, N-hexane, heat of adsorption, graphitized carbon black, adsorption equilibria

ABSTRACT: The thermodynamic properties of graphite-benzene and graphite-N-hexane adsorption systems are compared. Adsorption isotherms, differential heats and entropies of adsorption of vapors of N-hexane and benzene are also compared in a constant graphite grain. These properties depend only upon the nature of the adsorbate-adsorbent system and are their physical-chemical characteristics. They are practically free from the effect of adsorbent heterogeneity. The sharp difference of these characteristics for N-hexane and benzene is discussed. Isotherms of adsorption of nitrogen vapors at 195C, N-hexane, and benzene at 20C

Card   1/2

L 18313-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3004974

in graphite are described with the aid of various approximate equations of ad-
sorption isotherms on a similar surface, considering and not considering the
adsorbate-adsorbate interaction. More complete experimental adsorption isotherms
of these vapors on graphitized thermal carbon blacks with a similar surface are
described by the equations for localized adsorption in the first layer, consider-
ing approximate adsorbate-adsorbate attractions. Orig. art. has: 5 figures,
2 tables, 8 equations.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvenny*y universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova
Khimicheskiy fakul'tet (Moscow state university, Faculty of chemistry)

SUBMITTED: 02Feb61   DATE ACQ: 06Sep63   ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH, PH   NO REF SOV: 020   OTHER: 011

Card   2/2

ISIRIKYAN, A.A.; KISELEV, A.V.

Effect of the compression of carbon black on the isotherm and
heat of adsorption of n. hexane. Koll. zhur. 23 no.1:67-75
Ja-F '61.   (MIRA 17:2)

1. Moskovskiy universitet imeni Lomonosova, Khimicheskiy fakul'tet,
laboratoriya adsorbtsii.

ISIRIKYAN, A.A.; KISELEV, A.V.; USHAKOVA, Ye.V.

Chemical modification of the rutile pigment surface by hexanol
and dimethyldichlorosilane. Koll.zhur. 26 no.1:45-50 Ja-F
'64.   (MIRA 17:4)

1. Moskovskiy universitet, khimicheskiy fakul'tet.

BORODINA, M.L.; YERMOLAYEVA, T.A.; ISIRIKYAN, A.A.; KISELEV, A.V.;
        USHAKOVA, Ye.V.

Adsorption properties of commercial samples of a rutile pigment
with a modified surface. Koll.zhur. 26 no.2:156-162 Mr-Ap
'64.   (MIRA 17:4)

1. Moskovskiy universitet imeni Lomonosova, khimicheskiy
fakul'tet.

ISKANDARYAN, Ashot Arutyunovich; BELAYA, T.P., red.

[Sampling apparatus for gases and liquids] Probootborniki
gazov i zhidkostei. Moskva, Izd-vo "Energiia," 1964. 36 p.
(Biblioteka po avtomatike, no.98)   (MIRA 17:5)

ISIRIKYAN, A.A.; KAZMENKO, I.A.; KISELEV, A.V.

Pore structure of hydrolytic titanium dioxide. Koll. zhur. 26
no.6:675-679 N-D '64   (MIRA 18:1)

1. Khimicheskiy fakul'tet Moskovskogo universiteta.

ISIRIKYAN, A.A.; KISELEV, A.V.; USHAKOVA, Ye.V.

Adsorption of water, methanol, hexane, and benzene vapors on pigment rutile modified by diethyldichlorosilane. Koll. zhur. 27 no.5:690-696 S-O '65.   (MIRA 18:10)

1. Moskovskiy universitet imeni Lomonosova, khimicheskiy fakul'tet.

ISKAKOV, A.

3N/5
876.399
.B1

   Kazirgi Kazak Tili (The present Day Kazakh Language) Leksika, Fonetika, Grammatika. Zhauapty Red M. Balakayev i A. Iskakov. Almaty Kazak SSR Gylym Akademiyasynyn Baspasy, 1954.
   562 p.
   At head of title: Akademiya Nauk Kazakhskoy SSR, Alma-ATA

ISKAKOV, A.

Dissertation defended for the degree of Candidate of Philosophical Sciences
at the Institute of Philosophy

"Ideas of Free Thought and Atheism in the Works of the First Kazakh Scientist
and Enlightener Chokan Valikhanov."

Vestnik Akad.   Nauk, No. 4, 1963, pp 119-145

ISKAKOV, K.

Iskakov, K. "The struggle for economy and accumylation above and beyond what has been planned," (Industry of the Aktyub. oblast). Bol'shevik, Kazakhstana, k948, No. 11, p. 48-52

SO: U-3850, 16 June 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 5, 1949).

ISKAKOV, Musa; MELESHKO, K.S., red.; KOZLOV, S.V., tekhn. red.

[Corn in the basis for an increase in milk production] Kukuruza -
osnova povysheniia molochnoi produktivnosti korov. Alma-Ata,
Kazakhskoe gos. izd-vo, 1956. 13 p.   (MIRA 11:7)

1. Upravlyayushchiy fermoy No.4 sovkhoza imeni Lenina Taldy-
Kurganskoy oblasti.(for Iskakov).
                    (Corn (Maize))   (Kazakhstan--Dairying)

ISKAKOV, M. M., CAND AGR SCI, "EFFECT OF GROWING CONDI-
TIONS ON FORMATION OF PRODUCTIVE QUALITIES IN BROOD HERDS
OF KAZAKH FINE-WOOLED BREEDS OF SHEEP." ALMA-ATA, 1960.
(MIN OF HIGHER AND SEC SPEC ED KAZSSR, ALMA-ATA ZOOVETE-
RINARY INST). (KL, 3-61, 225).

324

ISKAKOV, S.

Conservation of natural resources. Vest.AN Kazakh.SSR 17 no.1:92-
93 Ja '61.   (MIRA 14:1)
                    (Natural resources—Congresses)

L 12172-66 EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) MJW/JD

ACC NR: AP6000178 UR/0148/65/000/009/0184/0186

AUTHOR: Bidulya, P. N.; Iskakov, S. S.; Kimov, V. S.

ORG: Moscow Evening Metallurgical Institute (Moskovskiy vechernyy metallurgicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Effect of pressing parameters on the crystallization of steel castings pressed in molten state

SOURCE: IVUZ. Chernaya metallurgiya, no. 9, 1965, 184-186

TOPIC TAGS: metal pressing, molten metal, metal crystallization, die, metal casting

ABSTRACT: The development of a method of producing castings by pressing in molten state (P. N. Budulya, S. S. Iskakov, V. S. Kimov. Liteynoye proizvodstvo, 1956, no. 7) makes it possible to obtain compact castings with a good surface and minimal machining tolerances. In this connection, the authors investigated the effect of such pressing parameters as unit pressure, pressing time, die temperature, metal-pouring temperature, pressing rate, etc., on the crystallization of castings of 45 steel. The sequence of the technological cycle was as follows: Molten steel obtained by remelting in an acid induction furnace with the aid of a chamotte-graphite proportioning crucible heated to 900-1000°C, was poured into a die mounted on the bolster of a hydraulic press, and pressed. The press cross-arm moves at the rate of 20 mm/sec and

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.746.58

L 12172-66

ACC NR: AP6000178

picks up maximum pressure within 13 sec. After corresponding exposure under pressure, the cross-arm with the punch moves upward and the pressed casting is extracted from the die and immediately placed in a heating furnace. In this case, the required critical pressure was determined by varying the load applied from 0 to 20 kg/mm^2, and was found to increase with increasing wall thickness of the billet. It was established that the rate of crystallization under pressure is 3-5 times as high as for free crystallization; this is apparently due to the increased drain of heat due to the elimination of the gap between the walls of die and casting and the increase in the number of the nuclei of crystallization owing to deep supercooling. Die and punch temperatures of up to 150°C considerably increase the solidification rate; any further heating above 200°C, however, hardly affects the required pressing time. A similar effect is produced by the pouring temperature: the limit beyond which the heating temperature of the steel ceases to affect significantly the solidification time of the casting is heating to 80-100°C above the liquidus. Deviations from these rules lead to various kinds of defects. Further, it was established that the pouring of steel into a cold die (20 to 100°C) results in a coarse dendritic structure of the casting, whereas heating of the die to 200-250°C assures a crack-free uniformly fine-grained structure. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 11, 13/ SUBM DATE: 20Feb65/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000

HW

2/2

Cord

L 19836-65   EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(b)   Pf-4   MJW/JD/HW

ACCESSION NR: AP4049076   S/0143/64/000/011/0189/0194

AUTHOR: Bidulya, P. N.; Kimov, V. S.; Iskakov, S. S.

TITLE: The effect of mechanical stress on the primary crystallization and properties of steel

SOURCE: IVUZ, Chernaya metallurgiya, no. 11, 1964, 189-194

TOPIC TAGS: steel crystallization, steel mechanical property, steel casting, steel stamping, grain formation

ABSTRACT: The structural flaws formed in casting of steel 45L were studied experimentally by subjecting cylindrical samples, 240 mm in diameter and 65 mm thick, to treatment in a hydraulic piston press with four types of dies: plane, cylindrical with a 40-mm height, hemispherical, and cylindrical with a 115-mm height. There was no slippage. The mechanical pressure was held constant at 14 kg/mm^2, and the samples were stamped before primary crystallization could take place. The plane-stamped samples still showed bubbles and irregular mechanical properties. The cylindrically stamped samples showed a macrostructurally and microstructurally fine, even grain and no separation of elements. The edges of the grain showed no sulfides, phosphides, or blisters. Stamped nuts showed more desirable properties than cast nuts, with equally good grain after crystallization.

Card 1/2

L 19836-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4049076

A rapid heat exchange of cooling metal, nearly ideal contact between stamp and sample, and keeping gases in solution with the solid (which necessitates low working pressures of $1.5-19 \text{ kg/mm}^2$) are among the requirements for maintaining optimal grain formation. If the press requires pressures of $18-20 \text{ kg/mm}^2$, the cylindrical presses require . . . The dimensions, composition, properties of stamped metal . . . the rolled metal. "S. M. Nosov, A. A. Miserenko . . . Shugluz, A. A. Reppa and V. N. Zlogeye, also took part in the work." . . . 3 diagrams, 3 tables, 1 formula, and 1 photomicrograph.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy vecherniy metallurgicheskiy institut (Moscow Evening Metallurgical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 28Apr64   ENCL: 00   SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 016   OTHER: 002

Card   2/2

L 41012-66   EWT(m)/EWP(k)/T/EWP(t)/ETI   IJP(c)   JD

ACC NR: AP6021710   (N)   SOURCE CODE: UR/0148/66/000/003/0167/0170

36
35 B

AUTHOR: Bidulya, P. N.; Saramutin, V. I.; Iskakov, S. S.

ORG: Moscow Evening Metallurgical Institute (Moskovskiy vechernyy metallurgicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Increase in the density and strength of low-alloy steel during   crystallization und pressure

SOURCE: IVUZ. Chernaya metallurgiya, no. 3, 1966, 167-170

TOPIC TAGS: high temperature pearlitic steel, steel, pressure casting, metal crystallization, specific density / 15KhlM1FL pearlitic steel

ABSTRACTS: The article presents the results of an investigation of the properties of pressure-die cast ingots of high-temperature pearlitic 15KhlM1FL steel ($\sim 0.16\%$ C, $\sim 44\%$ Si, $\sim 0.48\%$ Mn, $\sim 1.4\%$ Cr, $\sim 1.2\%$ Mo, $\sim 0.22\%$ V, $\sim 0.034\%$ S, $\sim 0.019\%$ P) crystallizing while in the pressure die, as a function of specific casting pressure P_{sp} per unit cross sectional area of the ingot (4 to 20 kg/mm^2). The density of this steel, as determined by the method of hydrostatic weighing and checked by the roentgenoscopic method, was found to increase from

UDC: 669.14:621.746.58

Card 1/3

L 41012-66
ACC NR: AP6021710

7.807 kg/cm^3 for $p_{sp} = 4$ kg/mm^2 to 7.868 kg/cm^3 for $p_{sp} = 20$ kg/mm^2. Thus, at low pressures, e.g. when $p_{sp} = 4$ kg/mm^2 the steel's density is lower (7.807 kg/cm^3) than the density of the steel crystallizing while not under pressure (7.824 kg/cm^3). The reason is that in the case of crystallization without pressure the shrinkage defects are chiefly represented by a concentrated shrinkage cavity, whereas in the presence of a low pressure exerted by the punch against the metal, there forms a strongly developed shrinkage porosity. The cooling conditions of the ingot also affect the density: if the molten steel is poured into a pressure-die that has a temperature of 20°C, the density of the castings is smaller than that of the castings produced with pressure-dies heated to 200-280°C. Clearly, the lower the cooling rate of the casting in the pressure-die is (i.e. the higher the temperature of the pressure-die is), the higher the density of the casting is. For 15Kh1M1FL steel the optimal conditions of pressure--die casting are: $p_{sp} = 20$ kg/mm^2, pressure-die temperature 200-280°C, and pouring temperature (temperature of pouring into pressure-die) 1540-1560°C; the ingots thus obtained display mechanical properties superior to those of the same steel when cast by ordinary techniques, because such pressure-die casting eliminates shrinkage porosity and gas porosity and provides the premises for the so-called "weldability" of grains, i.e. for a state in which the grain boundaries cease to be the weak link and are not inferior in strength to the grain body itself.

Card 2/3

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ACC NR: AP6021710

Thus, when subjected to tensile tests at 660°C under a load of 22 kg/mm^3, specimens of pressure-die-cast 15Kh1M1FL steel withstood fracture for an average of 286 hr compared with 204 hr for specimens of the same steel cast by ordinary techniques. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 11, 20, 13/ SUBM DATE: 07Apr65/ ORIG REF: 008/

Card 3/3   hs

USSR/Cultivated Plants. Cereals.

M

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 17, 1958, 77627.

Author : Iskakov, T.
Inst :
Title : Production of Hybrid Corn Seeds in Kirgizia.

Orig Pub: S. kh. Kirgizii, 1957, No 4, 28-31.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card : 1/1

39

ISKAKOV, Yeszhan; DOLGOPYATOV, Yu.A., redaktor; ZLOBIN, M.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[More than 7 kilograms of fine wool from each sheep] Za 7 kilogrammov tonkoi shersti ot kazhdoi ovtsy. Alma-Ata, Kazakhskoe gos. izd-vo, 1956. 21 p.
(MLRA 9:10)

1. Starshiy chaban Sary-Bulakskogo ovtsesovkhoza, Taldy-Kurganskoy oblasti (for Iskakov)
        (Wool)

ISKAKOVA, K.

"The Biology of Lake and Siberian Frogs in Kazakhstan." Cand Biol Sci, Inst of Zoology, Acad Sci Kazakh SSR, Alma-Ata, 1954 (KL, No 1, Jan 55)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (13) SO: Sum. 59°, 29 Jul 55

ISKAKOVA, Kaden; DOLGUSHIN, I.A., doktor biolog.nauk, otv.red.;
ZHUKOVA, N.D., red.; ROROKINA, Z.P., tekhn.red.

[Amphibia of Kazakhstan] Zemnovodnye Kazakhstana.   Alma-Ata,
Izd-vo Akad.nauk Kazakhskoi SSR, 1959. 92 p.   (MIRA 13:1)
            (Kazakhstan--Amphibia)

ISKAKOVA, R. G.

Changes in the renal blood flow in chronic lead poisoning;
an experimental study. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. med. nauk
no.2:58-61'63.   (MIRA 16:10)
       (LEAD POISONING) KIDNEYS — BLOOD SUPPLY)

ISKAKOVA, R.G.

Change in the filtration and reabsorption function of the kidneys in saturnism; an experimental study. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR Ser. med. nauk no.2:62-67'63.   (MIRA 16:10)
            (LEAD POISONING) (KIDNEY FUNCTION TEST)

ISKANDAROV, B.

Your labor passport. Mest.prom. i khud.promys. 2 no.12:30
D '61.   (MIRA 14:12)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika otdela kadrov Glavnogo upravleniya
mestnoy promyshlennosti Tadzhikskoy SSR, Dyushanbe.
                        (Labor passports)

ISKANDAROV, E.

Sixth Conference on Experimental and Technical Mineralogy and
Petrography. Uzb.geol.zhur. no.4:64 '61.   (MIRA 14:9)
          (Mineralogy) (Petrology)

KHAMARABAYEV, I.Kh.; ISKANDAROV, E.

Ancient slags and importance of studying them. Uzb.geol.zhur.
no.6:13-26 '61.   (MIRA 14:12)

1. Institut geologii AN Uzbekskoy SSR.
                        (Uzbekistan--Slag)

BASKAKOV, M.P., doktor geol.-miner. nauk, red.; SADYKOV, R.A.,
red.; ISKANDAROV, E., red.; KUSHMURADOV, O., red.
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ACC NR: AP6017769   SOURCE CODE: UR/0242/65/000/003/0022/0024

AUTHOR: Iskandarov, T.

ORG: Department of Industrial Hygiene, Tashkent Institute of Medicine (Kafedra gigiyeny truda Tashkentskogo meditsinskogo instituta)

TITLE: Some data on the toxicity of a new drying agent of cotton: arsenic acid

SOURCE: AN UzSSR. Meditsinskiy zhurnal, no. 3, 1965, 22-24

TOPIC TAGS: arsenic compound, rat, mouse, rabbit, experiment animal, central nervous system, organic phosphorus compound, poison effect, toxicology

ABSTRACT: In 1961 technical arsenic acid was found to be a highly effective drying agent of cotton on experimental plots. The compound was studied in rabbits, guinea pigs, white rats, and white mice. It proved to be toxic to all the animals, especially when administered intratracheally. The clinical symptoms included vomiting, diarrhea, paresis, and convulsions. Respiration invariably ceased before cardiac standstill, showing that arsenic acid severely impairs central nervous system function. The poison is cumulative in its effects and thus more dangerous than octamethyl or other organophosphorus compounds, which break down in the body fairly quickly. Local application of 5 and 10% solutions to depilated skin and the mucosa of the eyes resulted in hyperemia, hemorrhages, and other disorders. Parenteral injection of a 10% solution impaired adrenocortical function. Application of this poison for any length of time to cotton fields, besides endangering those human beings handling it, could result in extensive pollution of the soil and bodies of water. The authors strongly disapprove using this arsenic acid in cotton growing. Orig. art. has 1 table. /JPRS/

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ronen. for the method are 1.2×10^{-6} M for NO_3^-,

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